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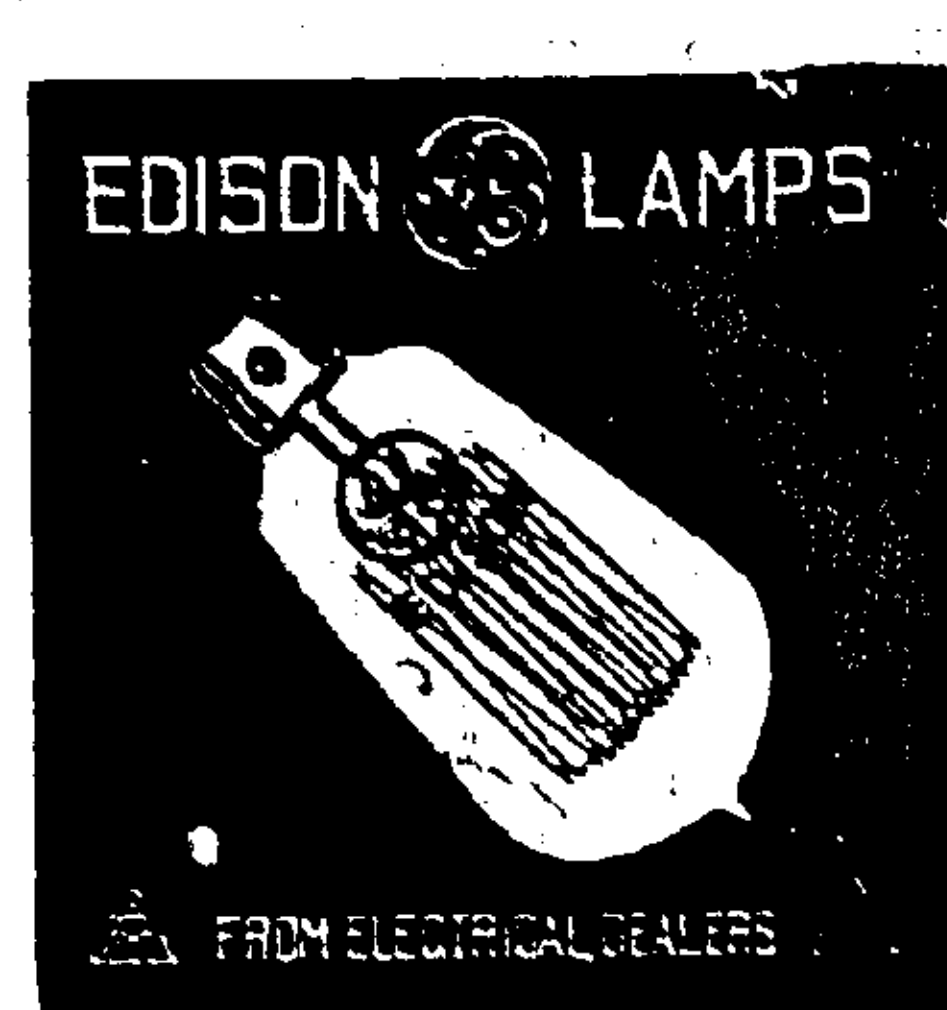
The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1891
No. 12,280

三拜禮 號九月十英曆

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1921. 日十初月十

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS
120 PER ANNUM



EDISON LAMPS
FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

AMAZING EXPLOIT BY AMERICAN BANDITS.

Mail Compartment Detached from Train and Blown Open.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paxton (Ill.), November 8.

A dozen men armed with revolvers, shot-guns, and bombs held up the Illinois Central express, which was crowded with passengers going to New Orleans. The robbers climbed along the coal-tender to the engine. After a fight in which some of the train staff and mail clerks were wounded, the bandits compelled the driver to uncouple the engine and the baggage and mail cars, and proceed a mile down line, where they dynamited the safe and carried off the registered mail and valuables in a motor-car.

Liter.

The bandits only secured a few hundred dollars. They failed to locate the bags containing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Cabinet Discusses the Subject.

Washington, November 8.

The Cabinet discussed the means of ending the mail robberies that are being perpetrated throughout the country.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

"Heading for Bankruptcy."

Paris, November 8.

M. Lasterie, reporter on the special budget for recoverable expenditures, has returned from Berlin and informed the Financial Committee of the Chamber that the German Government by the reckless issue of paper money is heading for bankruptcy, which the great industries regard as the best means of avoiding payment of reparations. M. Lasterie declared that such bankruptcy, if it happens, will be purely monetary, in nowise economic, because Germany, even if the mark falls to the level of the Austrian crown, can preserve her formidable industrial power intact. M. Lasterie considers it essential that inter-allied commissions should effectively control the German administration in order to compel Germany to cease irregular expenditure and to collect taxes regularly.

German ex-Finance Minister Declares Reparation Terms Impossible.

Berlin, November 8.

In the Reichstag, on the debate on the new taxation laws, the ex-Minister, Dr. Helfferich, referring to the fall in exchange, demanded that the Government take measures to prevent the draining of Germany and her resources by foreign countries. He declared that Germany's reparations payments were equal to a yearly taxation of M. 7,000 per head. Dr. Helfferich declared that no taxes would ever suffice to meet the "mad demands" of the Versailles Treaty. Honour demanded that Germany openly inform the Entente that it was unable to adhere to Dr. Wirth's policy of fulfilment of the Entente's demands.

Five a Penny Now.

London, November 8.

German marks are quoted on London and Berlin at 1,220. The *Financial* comments that, in view of the statements concerning the conditions of trade in Germany contained in the monthly report of the Prussian Trade Ministry, the present boom far exceeds that of the winter of 1919-20. "We are not surprised," says the journal, "that the Reparations Commission has decided to investigate these conditions on the spot. For the State to declare itself unable to meet its obligations while the citizens are making enormous profits is a situation that seems to call for drastic assertion of authority on the part of the State."

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

French Premier's Free Hand.

New York, November 8.

It is learned that M. Briand comes to the Washington Conference without instructions from his Government, as the Senate and Chamber gave him a free hand. While ready at any time to examine fresh proposals, it is understood that M. Briand has the following broad principles in mind—firstly, France sees eye to eye with the United States in regard to equal commercial opportunities in China; secondly, restriction of naval armaments offers no difficulties, as the French Navy is already below any standard likely to be adopted by the conference; thirdly, French interests are chiefly concerned with land armaments in view of her position with regard to Germany, while German reparations are also felt to be closely connected with the question of when and how France can begin to meet her American debt. Therefore if Washington desires to raise the question of the inter-allied debts at the Conference, the French delegation will be prepared to discuss them; fourthly, France's obligations to the League of Nations do not preclude her from joining other Powers inside and outside the League of Nations in limiting armaments or settling any other questions that the League considers to be within its jurisdiction.

YUGO-SLAV ADVANCE AGAINST ALBANIA.

Mr. Lloyd George Requests Council to Take Steps.

Geneva, November 8.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has received a telegram from Mr. Lloyd George requesting that immediate steps be taken to convoke the Council of the League to examine the situation created by the continual advance of Yugo-Slav troops into Albania, "which is of a nature to disturb international peace."

The telegram adds that the Conference of Ambassadors has now fixed the frontiers of Albania, which will be notified immediately to the interested parties, the Secretariat making the necessary arrangements.

AUSTRIAN EX-ROYAL FAMILY ON THE WAY.

Constantinople, November 8.

H.M.S. Cardiff with the ex-Emperor Karl and the ex-Empress Zita aboard arrived here and left immediately for Gibraltar.

FATAL RIOTING AT U.S. ELECTION.

Jackson (Kam.) November 8.

Six people were killed and five wounded in an election revolver fight.

THE WIESBADEN AGREEMENT.

Originator of "Bradburys" on Its Effect.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, November 8.

Sir John Bradbury declares that the Wiesbaden agreement involves a new burden upon Germany, in addition to the burden imposed by the Reparation Commission. Germany's acceptance of the agreement was remarkable in view of German assertions of the difficulty of meeting the present obligations. Sir John affirmed that the potential dimensions of the new burden are so great that they may prejudice Germany's fulfilment of the present obligations; therefore the British, Belgian, and Italian members of the Reparation Commission should advocate safeguards in order to ensure the Allies receiving their proper shares of the German indemnity. Sir John opines that with safeguards the Wiesbaden agreement is likely to accelerate the solution of the reparations problem in regard to France without prejudicing the other allies.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Sir Charles Addis Declares we can recover Financial Leadership.

London, November 8.

Sir Charles Addis (well known in connection with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), addressing the Institute of Bankers, dwelt on the difficulties of stabilization of the exchanges. Sir Charles emphasised the necessity of returning at the soonest possible date to the pre-war gold standard. The commercial crisis through which the world was passing was unlikely to follow a different course from past crises, which were due to similar causes. There had been the same speculative boom, and the world was now experiencing the usual stagnation, but it will shortly be entering a period of trade recovery. He declared that already in the Far East, where the trouble began, there were indications that trade in China and India was reviving. With a little more patience and steadfastness Britain would regain the financial leadership of the world.

THE FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

Publication Dependent upon France.

London, November 8.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth (Foreign Under-Secretary) said that publication of the Franco-Kemalist agreement, was dependent upon the permission of the French Government who were being consulted concerning this. The only territory handed over to Turkish control which would not come under such control under the Treaty of Sevres was a strip of territory on the North Syrian frontier which, apparently, no British commercial interests were involved.

Mr. Harmsworth was unable to say whether British commercial rights elsewhere in Turkey were not infringed by the agreement.

DESTITUTE RUSSIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Appeal for Immediate Aid.

London, November 8.

The acting President of the Council of the League of Nations has appealed to the responsible Governments to provide £30,000 in order to assist forty thousand destitute Russian refugees at Constantinople, of whom fifteen thousand are starving, pending completion of Dr. Nansen's plans to enable the refugees to maintain themselves.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

Ulster Agrees to Participate.

London, November 8.

The members of the Ulster Cabinet has agreed to come to London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George about the possibility of Ulster representatives participating in the Irish conference.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Substitute Recommendation Adopted Respecting Agricultural Workers.

Geneva, November 8.

The International Labour Conference, instead of the draft convention as suggested by the committee on the subject, adopted a draft recommendation that members of the International labour organisation extend to agricultural wage-earners the benefit of their systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, and other similar social risks.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Singapore, Nov. 8.

The Banque Industrielle's local Manager writes to the press reassuring interested persons and accusing Reuter of anti-French prejudice. He states he is instructed that the case for the winding-up order made locally will go to the Court of Appeal, and eventually, if necessary, to the Privy Council.

BIG FIRE IN SOURABAYA.

Singapore, Nov. 8.

A fire in the Sourabaya godowns of the firm of Mirandol Levoult broke out early on Saturday and was still raging on Monday. The damage hitherto is put at 1,500,000 guilders. The contents include rice, tobacco, kapok and rubber, all insured.

NATIONAL DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.

The preliminary session of the National Diplomatic Conference will be held tomorrow and the formal opening will take place on November 11th.

LIFT ACCIDENT.

Workman's Bad Injury.

People working in the offices at Queen's Building were, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, startled by a loud crash that emanated from one of the lifts on the Ice House Street side.

It was immediately ascertained that the cable of the lift had parted while being tested and that a workman who was seated on a board strapped against the side of the shaft on the second floor was injured when the big counterweight came down and crushed his foot against the side of the shaft.

To test the stability of the cable, the man, from his position on the board, had worked the counterweight as far as the third floor when the cable parted near the top-block, and, in its descent, the weight caught the man's foot, which was projecting between the two runners, and badly crushed it. The weight fell as far as the first floor when it became securely wedged between the runners.

The lift itself was not so badly damaged as would be conceived under the circumstances. The only damage was caused when the broken end of the cable fell on top of the glass roof and smashed it.

Fortunately the injured man had sufficient control over himself to cling to his position, until assisted out. After examination by a number of doctors, who were soon on the spot, the man was removed by motor ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital.

"ONCE TO EVERY MAN."

At The World Theatre.

The Frohman Amusement Co., of which William L. Sherrill is the alpha and omega, has constructed a fine piece of moving picture property in "Once to Every Man", a feature in which J. Sherrill is co-starred with Mabel Withee. Of Mr. Sherrill much in his favour is known in film circles; but a word of introduction for Miss Withee is necessary in bringing her to screen prominence. She has been for a long time prominently concerned in Al Jolson's Winter Garden productions, and has won favour on the road as Mr. Jolson's leading woman.

Miss Withee is seen for the first time upon the screen in "Once to Every Man" and may be credited with an artistic and thoroughly adequate performance in a role that serves as the inspiration for Jack Sherrill's character of a youth who fought a moral and physical fight and won hands down. The opportunity that is credited with knocking once at every man's door is the basis of a plain and straightforward plot that builds into an interesting and rugged entertainment.

CANTON'S FIRE.

Further Details.

Last Saturday's terrible fire in Salkwan was, says the *Canton Times*, one of the biggest fires that ever had occurred in Canton. It is reliably reported that 230 buildings were burned and damaged. The fire broke out at Mao Ken Photo Studio in Sap Pat Poh, the busiest business centre of the city, and stopped at the Shih Hang Co., Watch Makers. On this street 16 buildings were burned, including the Sincere Branch.

In Northern Sap Pat Poh 25 buildings were destroyed. These buildings include two cinema theatres, two restaurants, a bookstore, etc. 44 buildings on the Tong Fong Lane were destroyed. The Tai Kun Bridge were also entirely burned down. The buildings include three shoe shops, one photo studio, one newspaper office, etc. The blaze spread northward as far as Ngan Yui Bridge Street. Several whole streets were destroyed.

EUROPEAN ASSAULT CASE.

Portuguese and Sailor.

Flight from a man whom he believed to be drunk was related to the Magistrate by E. E. Osmund, a clerk at Jardine Matheson's, this morning when he charged the boatswain of H. M. S. Ambrose, Henry McLean, with assault.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who represented the complainant, said that the parties were not acquainted with each other at all and that the assault was absolutely unprovoked. It was a case which involved a serious reflection against the character of the complainant, who was accused of stealing the defendant's money. No doubt, wine had the better of defendant but in any case a thing like this should never be tolerated in the Colony and they would not have peace in a place like the Hongkong Hotel where the assault took place, if the matter was not seriously taken into consideration by the Court. As a matter of fact the complainant had been accused of stealing the defendant's purse, but there was no charge against him. The complainant had been in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and it was necessary that his character should remain unimpaired in the consideration of his employers.

In evidence, the complainant said: I have been in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson for seventeen years. Yesterday afternoon I was in the corridor of the Hongkong Hotel between 6 and 6.30 p.m. I was leaving the lavatory when I met the defendant. He embraced me and grabbed me in such a way as to choke me. He accused me of stealing his money. Somehow or other I managed to shake off his grasp and ran down the steps leading to Des Voeux Road. He followed me and just outside the entrance he punched me on the head. Whilst he was punching me, a gentleman came up and separated us. I asked him to come up to the Court as a witness but he refused. The defendant after this again followed me up to the Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Store where I sought the protection of an Indian constable, but the defendant still wanted to grasp and punch me again. The constable took him to the Police Station.

Mr. d'Almada: In your opinion was he drunk?

Osmund: I my opinion he was a little drunk but not much.

The defendant: I denied having said that he stole my money. The money I had on me I had this morning.

Mr. Lindell: What were the exact words he used? The complainant:—You are the man who stole my money. The defendant: He said something which led me to hit him.

His Worship: What did he say?

The defendant:—Nothing at all as far as I know. I don't remember anything about it.

His Worship:—But you said a moment ago that he said something which led you to hit him.

The defendant:—Well, that is right.

His Worship:—You can't say both ways, either one thing, or the other.

After consultation with an officer, from the Ambrose who sat with him on the bench, the Magistrate told Mr. d'Almada that he had been informed the defendant hitherto bore a good character and in consideration of that he would inflict a fine of \$15.

NO PLAY TO-NIGHT.

We are asked by Mr. Edgar Warwick to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the s.s. Kumsang which is bringing the remainder of the Warwick Comedy Company to Hongkong there will be no play at the Theatre to-night.

The tickets for to-night's show will be available later on, and tomorrow's play will be given as advertised.

RECENT ARMED ROBBERIES.

Bank Coolies' Quarters Searched.

That the armed robberies in Pottinger and Elgin Streets which took place within a few days of each other, were engineered by one gang is the belief held by the police as a result of the arrest of a Chinese yesterday afternoon.

This man, who is suspected of being concerned in both robberies, was arrested in a public latrine in Pottinger Street, and subsequently taken by officers of the Detective Department to the quarters of the Chinese staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank where, after a search of the sleeping quarters, three revolvers, (one of them loaded) were found.

Stanley Street, where the quarters are situated, was filled with a crowd of Chinese who were interested in the unusual spectacle of a number of police officers taking up various positions, apparently in expectation of capturing some desperate criminal. Nothing unusual, however, happened and, with the exception of the discovery of the arms, there was nothing further to record.

The captured man was this morning placed in a row with a number of other Chinese to be identified by the victims in the late robberies. The result has not been announced.

GENERAL CHAN-KING MING.

His Return To-Day.

Monday was a very exciting day in Canton indeed. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning all the people in the city and the Cantonese Army lined on both sides of the Wing Hon Maloo from the Government Pier to the Civil Governor's Yamen, awaiting to give Gen. Chan a rousing welcome upon his arrival. Traffic on different main thoroughfares was temporarily suspended.

The special train conveying the General arrived at Shek Wat-tong station at 3.15 p.m. Gen. Chan and his party went on board the flower boat "A Leaf on the Pearl River." This boat arrived at the Government pier at about 3.50 p.m.

Large crowds of people were cheering and firing off firecrackers as the victorious General landed at the pier. Everybody saluted at the General while his motor car passed by.

In the evening a lantern procession passed through the main thoroughfares of the city. Many beautiful and attractive lanterns were carried by the participants.

A banquet in honour of General Chan was given by Mayor Sun, (Gen. Tang and Mr. Ku at the Treasurer Building in the same evening. All the officials and military officers in the city were invited. Dr. Monroe and some other distinguished foreigners were also present.

Another banquet was given by Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Dr. George C. Hsu, Mr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Liao Chung-kai, and Mr. Hsia Tse on the flower boat "A Leaf on the Pearl River" last evening.—*Canton Times*.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Warwick Company stage "The Circle" to-night at the Theatre Royal—Page 4.
"The Money Changers" is the film feature at the Kowloon Theatre to-night—Page 12.
The Hongkong Theatre makes "Back of the Man" the feature on its week-end bill—Page 12.
Dodwell and Co. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the s.s. Wray Castle—Page 4.

Volunteers Orders re Camp at Lowu appear on Page 4.

The Insurance Offices will close on Friday, Armistice Day.—Page 4.

There will be a public meeting to-morrow at the Theatre Royal to send a message to Washington.—Page 4.

NOTICE.

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First consignment just arrived on the "Empress of Asia."

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FUNERAL OF THE BOY-EMPEROR'S MOTHER.

Old-World Ceremonies in the Capital.

The funeral of Princess Chun (the Boy-Emperor's mother, who was reported to have taken her own life) left Peking (Chun's palace) at 10 minutes past two on the morning of the 30th ult., starting on the long slow march to the mausoleum of Prince Chun, father of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and grandfather of the ex-Emperor Hsun Tung. An enormous number of people, principally Chinese but with a few foreigners interposed, were already lining the streets to gain a view of the procession.

The ceremonies observed throughout were those usually accorded only to an Empress. On leaving the palace the procession moved westwards. The flag of the Manchu Household was carried in front, followed by a party of Imperial Hunting Braves. Then came four camels loaded with hunting tents, four hunting falcons carried by hunters followed the camels. Next there appeared the bearers of 12 banners representing the Chun House, then followed the Peking Gendarmes Band playing the Dead March in "Saul."

A pair of Imperial Lions and an empty sedan chair introduced a new feature in the procession, a brilliantly decorated sedan chair with various imperial emblems following and being followed by bearers of two gorgeous imperial fans held aloft on long staves and a large umbrella all of imperial yellow. Then came two umbrellas made of grey silk and inscribed with sacred Buddhist characters. These were contributed by the Manchu Household.

ANCIENT CHINESE MUSIC.

A Chinese band with ancient Chinese instruments supplied by the Imperial Musical Department of the Manchu Household contributed selections of old time music while the band of the Charity Factory, established by the late Princess, came next. A little way in front of the coffin which was borne by 80 coolies dressed in purple, the coffin being draped in red. An escort of 16 Manchurian Cavalrymen carrying old Manchu weapons escorted the bier. Parties of police and soldiers completed the official portion of the procession.

The Chief Mourner, Prince Chun, Prince Tsao Tao and the two younger sons of Princess Chun, walked immediately in front of the coffin dressed in white, but later entered a motor and drove the remainder of the long journey.

A group of officials representing the Manchu House and the Republic of China were in control of the procession. Prominent among these were General Wang Huai-ching, Prince Tsao Tao, representative of the ex-Emperor, and Mr. Chi Ling representing the Imperial Household.

SOLDIERS GUARD THE WAY.

The route throughout was lined by men of the Peking Gendarmes and Metropolitan Police. Sacrificial stations were supplied by the yamens of the Manchu Banners at regular intervals.

Every available space was filled with onlookers as the procession wended its way slowly westwards from the vicinity of the Drum Tower, through Hsichienhou, the Hsichimen, via Hsien, then northwards by way of Peiyangho to the destination of Changping-hsien, near Miaokoufeng.

YOUR GLASSES SHOULD GIVE REST

and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they are All Right. Do not be satisfied unless they are. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either Right or All Wrong. If your glasses are in need of changes, adjustments or repairs, send them to the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. R. Fracting and Manufacturing Opticians (the originators of many of the best Toric lenses in the Colonies) located in 53, Queen's Road Central. They have the equipment to adjust your glasses to a nicety.

TO HELP THE POOR.

"A circular has been recently sent out by the Association for helping the labouring class. They are aiming at social and industrial development for the welfare of labourers and are engaged wholeheartedly in establishing banks, factories and schools. It is understood a labour magazine will be published anon." This illuminating paragraph is emitted by the *Tai Nei Yee* Agency.

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THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Outline of Agenda.

In drawing up an outline of subjects to be considered at the Conference that is to begin its sessions at Washington on November 12th, the Government of the United States have had no intention to exercise any control over the discussion or to limit it in any way, but has acted for the convenience of the participants. Informal enquiry has undoubtedly secured information of what other governments have in mind, and this tentative programme has been drafted in the light of that information. The outline of subjects to be considered, or agenda, as transmitted by the United States to the principal Powers, is as follows:

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

1.—Limitation of naval armaments.—Basis of limitation. Extent of limitation. Fulfilment of conditions.

2.—Rules for control of new armaments of warfare.

3.—Limitation of land armaments.

PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

1.—Questions relating to China—principles to be applied.

2.—Application to subjects:

(a) Territorial integrity.

(b) Administrative integrity.

(c) Open Door—equality of administrative and industrial opportunity.

(d) Concessions—monopolies and other economic privileges.

(e) Development of railways.

(f) Preferential railroad rates.

(g) Status of existing commitments. Questions relating to Siberia. Similar questions relating to China.

3.—Mandated islands.

The topics which are considered likely to come under discussion at the Conference—such as "the Open Door," possible trusteeship for China, revisions of taxes, tariffs, currency, and legal procedure in China—are all specific questions which will come under one or another of the headings in this programme.

Although questions as to armaments come first on the programme, the *Outlook* (N.Y.) states, there is no indication that they will necessarily come up first for discussion. On the contrary, there is every indication that in whatever order the subjects are considered, the decisions as to armaments, if any decisions are to be made, must wait upon the settlement of certain questions of policy. Armaments are tools used by nations for the purpose of defending or enforcing their policies. If a nation's policies are not questioned, it will have little occasion for using those tools. If its policies are in danger of being questioned or revised, it will either have to abandon its policies or find some tools for defending or maintaining its policies. If a nation is strong in men and resources and believes its policies are right, it is not likely to abandon them, and therefore is likely to find some tools by which to persuade

other nations not to interfere. In a group of strong nations such as are to assemble in Washington it is therefore imperative that there should be some understanding as to one another's policies and some agreement as to a mutual course of action concerning them before there can be any real limitation of armaments. No one with reason expects this Conference to result in disarmament or anything like disarmament; but every one may reasonably expect a limitation or even reduction of armaments if the United States, Great Britain and Japan can agree on certain policies in the Pacific and Far East. It is for that reason that the Pacific and Far Eastern questions on this programme are much the most important of all the questions to be discussed.

It is true, the *Outlook* continues, that concerning Europe as well as the Far East there are problems remaining unsolved. To France those problems are paramount. Month by month France has come to realize more and more her growing isolation on the Continent. As one of her journalists, Jacques Bainville, says in *Le Liberte* concerning the withdrawal of American and lessening of British troops on the Rhine, it would be unjust to leave to the French the whole task of mounting guard and then reproach them with having too many soldiers. "If we are obliged to maintain costly armaments," he adds, "it is not for our amusement. It is because we have not a good Peace Treaty. There is therefore all ready, if at Washington any one should raise the question of French militarism."

This states clearly the relation between European problems and the question of land armaments, for the maintenance of armies in the world to-day is largely for the enforcement of European policies. Naturally, therefore, the French are chiefly interested in the subject of limitation of land armaments and the policies that affect the European Continent. The policies concerning the Pacific and the Far East can be enforced only or at least chiefly by naval armaments, and it is naval armaments which is imposing on the government of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan their principal financial burdens. Therefore, so far as those three countries are concerned, naval armaments and the policies of the Far East and Pacific are going to be the prime questions under discussion.

TO DISCUSS PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

At the third meeting of the official of the Union of Pacific Conference Discussions Association, Mr. Wang Tab-hien, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected Chairman. Mr. Pasi Yuan-pai, Chancellor of the National University, was authorized to organize the National Union of Pacific Conference Discussions Association in Shanghai, and Messrs. Wang Tab-hien, Wang Chia-hsiang, Li Ching-ho, Li Yu-ping, Chao Chen-hsien, and Chao Chien-shen were the named delegation to visit and interchange views with the Diplomatic Corps.

NOTICE.

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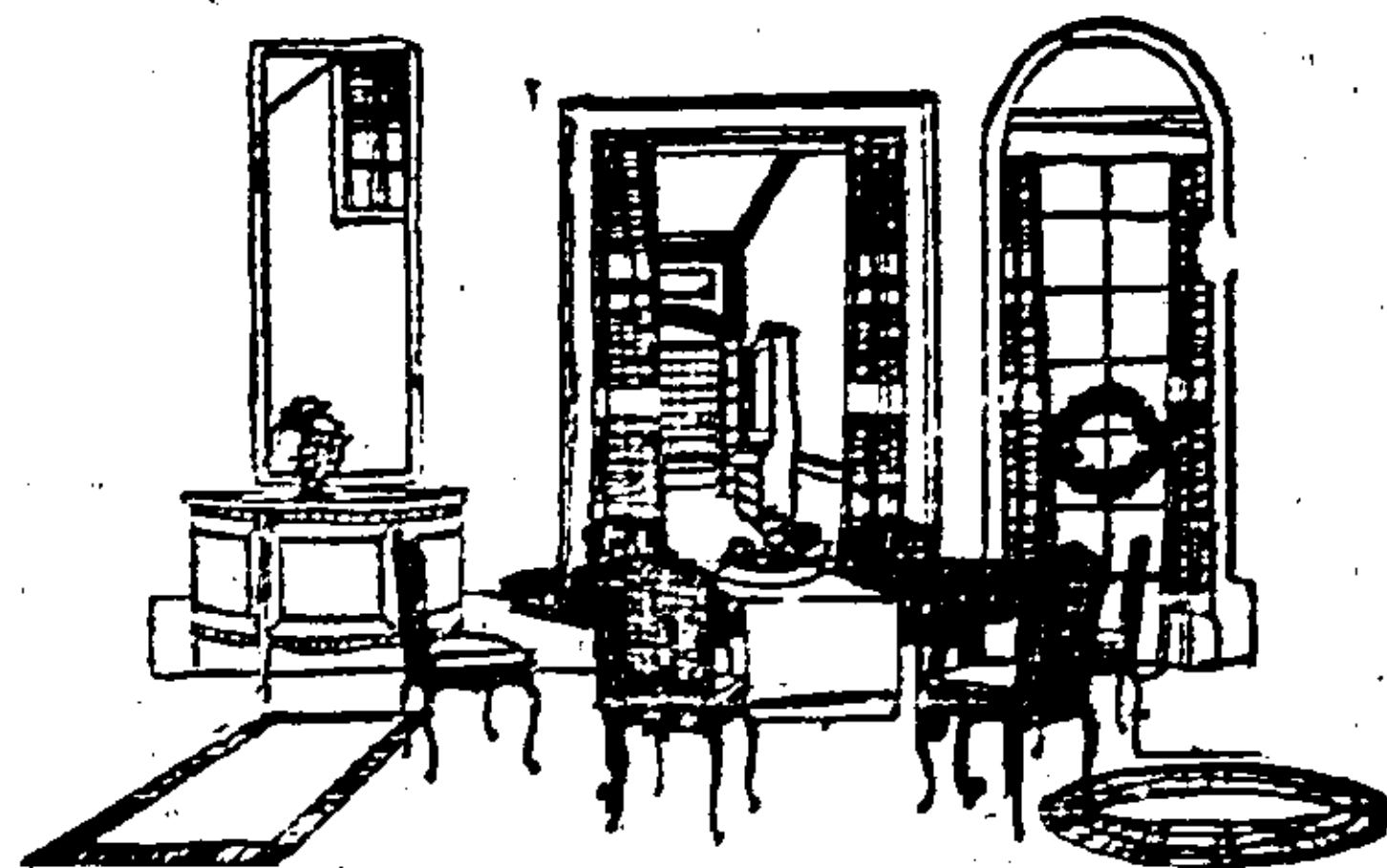
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GENERAL NEWS.

EVEREST EASY.

Colonel Howard Bury, of the Mount Everest expedition, reports that an accessible route has been found to the summit of Mount Everest.

BOGUS MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Recently "secret service" detectives discovered the lurking place of undesirable at Wuchang and Hankow, who are waiting for

a chance to rise up against the existing administration in Hupeh. They subsequently arrested Jan Kang-wu, Chang Yang-yao, Fan Yat-chun, Chen Ting-fang, and nine others together posing as officers of the so-called "Peoples' Army." It is alleged that they control eight organizations in Wuchang, Hankow, and Hankow with seven thousand men involved. — *Heingmin News Agency.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—About March next, six roomed house in the Bowen Road. Can be divided into two self contained flats. Apply J. C. Clark, architect, 14 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Flat in Camber Buildings and Moh-in Buildings Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Apply to Messrs. KAYAMALY Co. 5, T'Agular Street.

TO LET.—One office in No. 4 Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

PUBLIC MEETING.

For sending telegram to Washington Conference.
A Public Meeting of Residents open to all, will be held at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Thursday the 10th November at 5.15 p.m. punctually, under the auspices of the League of Fellowship and Service, for the purpose of sending a message to the Conference of Nations at Washington, expressing our earnest hope for a just and permanent settlement of the problems of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean.

Ladies are invited.
His Excellency The Governor will take the chair.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1921.

By Order,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Secretaries
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1921

Ex-Members of the
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY DINNER.

It is proposed to hold a dinner of all Ex-Members of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Officers, N.C.O.s and Men on Thursday, 15th December, 1921, at the Hongkong Hotel, at 8 p.m. Morning Dress. Estimated cost of dinner, exclusive of drinks, 67 per head.

All those who are desirous of attending are requested to send their names and the units in which they served to the undersigned as soon as possible.

L.S. GREENHILL,

5, Queen's Road, Central.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921.

The Hongkong & Canton Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the above named Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, November, 10th 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 2, Lower Albert Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Business.

Consideration of the Statutory report.

By Order

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October, 21st 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"WRAY CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, the 10th Nov., 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Hon Shan Godown, Kennedy Town
(for account of the concerned)
400 Bales Old Newspaper, each 280 lbs.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, the 10th Nov., 1921
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)
10 cases Biscuits
5 cases Oatmeal
5 cases Mustard
1 case Toilet Soap
Also
2 cases Needles
And
4 bales Gunnies

Terms:—Cash, on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Friday, the 11th Nov., 1921
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 3 D Block, Kowloon Docks
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view from on day of sale.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th, 15th and 16th, November 1921,
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
(with a fifteen minute interval from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m.)
at the Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, the premises of Messrs. Komor & Komor.

(the oldest curio store in Hongkong)
Their Entire Stock of Japanese and Chinese Art Goods—Ancient and Modern
consisting of—
Ivoryware Silverware, Bronzes, Lacquerware, Cloisonnes, Porcelains, Woodcarvings, Embroideries and Furniture etc. etc.

A unique opportunity for collectors.
Intending purchasers will please note that all the lots will be on view on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 10th, 11th and 12th November 1921, after which latter date many of the large pieces will be removed until such time as they are actually put up for sale. This is to enable the auctioneers to reserve the entire floor space of the store for the seating accommodation of intending purchasers.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD AND MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN.

DANCE OF THE MAGPIES: A TOY-SHOP FROLIC played by the Children.

A Dress Rehearsal will be held at Government House on Thursday, 10th November, at 5 p.m.

Entrance—Front Gate.
Price 50 cents.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Members are notified that the First Championship races for Racing Yachts and Cruisers will be sailed on the 19th inst. and 20th inst. respectively.

Will members kindly inform the Secretary if they will be joining in the Cruise to Siak Min on Sunday next the 13th inst?

H. S. ROUSE,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

Tel. No. K.209.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD AND THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

GARDEN FETE AND SALE OF WORK

In aid of Local Charities and other Children's Funds

to be held in the grounds of GOVERNMENT HOUSE

by kind permission of H. E. SIR R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th at 2 p.m.

THE STALLS WILL INCLUDE:

The Mayflower Stall, The Blue Stall, Children's Stall, The Dollar Stall, and General Stalls of useful and attractive articles.

THE SIDE SHOWS INCLUDE:

"Goldfish Pond", "The Fairy Well", "Naval Chase", "Punch and Judy", and "Fortune Teller".

ENTERTAINMENT AT 6.30 p.m. for CHILDREN

The Dance of the Magpies and the Toyshop Frolic Played by Children.

Admission at gate in Garden Road.

Adults 50 cents

Children 20 cents

By kind permission of Colonel Wyndham and Officers The Wiltshire Band will be in attendance

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD., Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. Jose Conde Barretto to sign our names Per Procurator.

THE UNION TRADING CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 8th Nov., 1921.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.

HAIPHONG (Capt. Charles E. Page).

The "Haiphong" will leave Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow at Noon, 1st Nov. 1921.

Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or Po Hing Tai, 117, Wing Lok Street.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds of 500. Interest 6% free from income tax. Price is 498.50 net. Interest payable every 6 months from 1st of May 1922. Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to 13,000,000. Subscription closing on the 10th November. For subscription apply to Banque de l'Indo Chine.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of sixty cents per share will be paid on the 21st day of November 1921 to members who are on the Register on the 12th day of November 1921 and also to members in respect of the bonus shares issued in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th and 31st days of August 1921, respectively.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th November 1921, to the 15th November 1921, both days inclusive.

Dated the 7th day of Nov. 1921. By order of the Board.

H. N. REAUREPAIRE, Secretary.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Finlay, as the first representative of Great Britain on the International Court of Justice, has every judicial attribute for so great a post, states a Home Journal. Even his great age, 80, may now be regarded as one. His reputation as a solver of knotty points in international law is second to none. There is one peculiarity about Lord Finlay, however, which distinguishes him in song and legend from fellow-Scotsmen and his colleagues, the ex-Lord Chancellors—he can refuse fees and pensions. Thus he will not touch the Chancellor's pension, and he has been known to refuse a handsome fee as advocate in a famous Parliamentary case.

A London scribe suggests that as we mark the houses in which great men and women lived, so might we honour great ones of fiction. But London is already very generous to her shadowy immortals. Manette-street, Soho, is a case in point, and there are, appropriately enough, a Sawyer-street, a Dorrit-street, and a Clennam-street in the Borough, and a district known in the Official Street List as "Little Dorrit's Playground." Quilp-street, in the Marshalsea-road, Southwark, is not such a happy naming, for that unpleasant dwarf lived on Tower Hill. In Steppney is Dood-yard, and Mile-end is a Copperfield-road. Rotherhithe has an Oliver Twist-court, only a few yards from where Dickens did Bill Sikes to death, and Dulwich boasts a Pickwick-road. And did not that genial soul retire to Dulwich?

Telham Court, shortly to pass under the hammer, has incited many guesses as to the origin of its name. It was on Telham Hill that the Conqueror encamped for his attack on Harold at Senlac. A guide in Battle Abbey grounds was explaining this point when one of the visitors asked him if he could account for the name of Telham Hill. The guide, failing to oblige, the visitor volunteered the information. It was so called, he said, because William sent from it a courier with the words, "Go over to the English and Telham is coming."

"It may be so," admitted the guide humbly, "but I've never heard it put that way."

The engagement of Mr. Duncan Macpherson, eldest surviving son of the late Colonel L. Macpherson, of Glenruth, Inverness-shire, and Miss Anne Dunlop, only daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Dunlop, of Dalwhinnie, also in Inverness-shire, recalls a weird story concerning a death omen of these Macphersons, a branch of the family represented by Cluny Macpherson. While a former Macpherson, of Glenruth, was lying very seriously ill his wife saw the lights of a carriage approaching the house, and as they came near was horrified to perceive a hearse with four horses and several men. The men glared at her, and, after seeming to disappear in the house, returned with a heavy weight, which they placed in the hearse, and then rapidly drove off.

Before Mrs. Macpherson and the butler, who also had witnessed the scene, could recover from their horror, the nurse came to say that Mr. Macpherson had just passed away. Such, at least, is the story.

Itinerant bands, composed of ex-Service men, that haunt the streets of London are rapidly leaving behind all the blare of instruments that was so noticeable a feature of their early days. Classical pieces and ballads are

THEATRE ROYAL

TONIGHT! TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

EDGAR WARWICK

announces the re-appearance of the popular

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY

in Somerset Maugham's Latest Comedy from the Haymarket

'THE CIRCLE'

Gertrude F. Godart as 'Lady Kitty'

TOMORROW... The most remarkable play of modern times

'A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT'

Plans at Moutrie's

sometimes now rendered in a manner that causes passers-by to stop with admiration.

In Holborn recently a group of seven of these instrumentalists provided all who cared to listen with a really good rendering of Handel's "Largo," and the expression and attention to the other details of composition, afforded to all who could spare the time a few minutes of delightful respite from the hum-drum affairs of everyday life.

Canon Hay Aitken, who has just celebrated his 80th birthday, started his successful mission career on the advice of D. L. Moody, with whom he worked in Liverpool and London. He enjoyed the unique privilege of preaching in the Guildhall of the City of London, a distinction which at the time he shared with only one other preacher, the late Dr. Joseph Parker. He also preached to Disraeli and Gladstone the same service.

PHILIPPINE NAVIGATING RULES.

Measure Presented Makes for More Strictness.

A bill intended to improve shipping conditions in the Philippine Islands by insuring the proper management and direction of all vessels large or small under competent heads has been introduced by Representative Nolasco, of Manila. The bill proposes that irrespective of the size of vessels their personnel must be technical men duly examined by the marine examining board.

Representative Nolasco declares in his explanatory note that under present statutes, cases have come up in the courts, in which it was claimed that light vessels, particularly sailers or those having auxiliary motor power, are exempted from the requirement that they also should be manned by men who have passed the marine examination. He cites the conflict to this effect between the shipping companies in Cebu and the customs authorities, in which the stand of the former was sustained by the court.

The proposed amendments consist in the following:

"All vessels with a gross tonnage of at least 150 less than 200 are to be manned by a first pilot or shipmaster as captain, with a second or third pilot. But if such boats go beyond a limit of 200 miles distance from the port of departure they are to have two pilots who may be of the third class.

"All sail-propelled vessels with auxiliary motors with a gross tonnage of at least 100 are to be manned by a first pilot or a shipmaster who shall have charge of the vessel as captain and a second or third pilot. When such vessels go beyond a limit of 200 miles from the port of departure, they are to have two pilots of the third class.

"All sail-propelled vessels with auxiliary motors, of at least 25 gross tons in capacity, are to have a patron of minor coastwise shipping as captain, but if such vessels operate for more than 24 hours after leaving port, each is to have at least a pilot.

WOULD BUY LIBERTY.

It is reported that Chang Ching-yao, who went into hiding after the downfall of the Anfu clique, intends to contribute one hundred thousand dollars to the Famine and Flood Relief Association and has recently sent out his secretary to a certain Warlord offering five hundred thousand dollars as military expenses so that he would be helped to take the advantage of the general pardon on the National Anniversary.

HOW CHANG TSO-LIN HOLDS PEKING.

Has Over 40,000 Men Stationed About the City.

According to intelligence from Peking, General Chang Tso-lin holds Peking in the ring of his military establishment, and if war should break out between him and the Chihli party, represented by Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, Chang Tso-lin would, without any effort, control the city, as completely as he controls it today.

He has over forty thousand troops stationed north, south, east and west of the Capital, while the Chihli party has a scant twelve thousand. On the other hand the Chihli party controls the railways that lead to the south and to central China.

THE TROOPS' EMPACEMENT.

Details of the troops' emplacement has been obtained from an authoritative source. Inside the city acting as guards to the Manchurian dynasty now living in the Forbidden City, Chang Tso-lin has placed a regiment of the Sixteenth Division, troops that were formerly in the pay of General Feng, President of China before Hsu Shih-chang, and are now re-organized and mixed with Foreign troops, and in the pay of the Mukden Lord.

Thus he controls the area within the walls, in case of trouble. Outside the city, at Nanyuan, at Tungchow, at Langfang, at Hsi Yuan, at Kalgan, at Jehol, and at Hsiao-chan, Chang's troops control the approaches to the city. At Nanyuan, the flying field, there are the First Fengtien Reserve Division, numbering eight thousand men, and the Second Fengtien Mixed Brigade, numbering about four thousand. At Tung Chow, to which, according to the reports, the troops of Chiang Kwei-ti have been assigned, and where trouble is expected between the two bodies, Chang has one cavalry regiment of six hundred men.

SOUTH-EAST OF TIENSIN.

Langfang, on the Peking-Tientsin Railway line has about four thousand encamped, the Sixth Fengtien Mixed Brigade. At Hsiao-chan, to the southeast of Tientsin, there is one brigade, numbering three thousand. At Jehol, from which Chang Tso-lin ousted Chiang Kwei-ti, there are the crack troops of the Mukden Lord, the Twenty-Eighth Division, numbering about eight thousand.

At Kalgan, or near it, there are the troops left from the projected expedition against Urga, with cavalry and artillery, one regiment of the Sixteenth Division, with about eight thousand men, and with this force is one native provincial brigade, said not to be under the control of Chang directly.

All the above mentioned troops number in the vicinity of forty thousand men, and are in the pay of the Ministry of Finance.

THE CHILLY FORCES.

To oppose these troops, if trouble should break out between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, there are only twelve thousand Chihli troops, that are stationed at Machang, on the Tientsin Pukow Railway, eight thousand of them under Tsao Ying, the Twenty-Sixth Division, and at Chochow, on the Peking-Hankow railway forty miles from Peking, the Thirteenth Brigade, numbering four thousand. These two bodies, however, plus the other troops further south, control the approaches to the South and Central China.

SHANTUNG SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Shantung Sugar Manufacturing Company requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to register its trademark.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

MENTOR	15th Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
MACHAON	22nd Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LAOMEDON	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TEIRESIAS	13th Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
BELLEROPHON	20th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

PELEUS	15th Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
ORESTES	6th Dec.	Liverpool
DEUCALION	14th Dec.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

IXION	22nd Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
TALHYBIUS	13th Dec.	
TYNDAREUS	3rd Jan.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

TYDEUS	15th November.	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	15th Nov.	for Singapore & London
TEIRESIAS	23rd Nov.	for Shanghai
TEIRESIAS	13th Dec.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passenger Rates and all Information Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th Nov., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1921.

WAITING FOR PEKING TO EXPIRE.

Would Its Demise Help Delegation to Washington?

The entire Peking community, Chinese and foreign, is now so fully convinced that the Government's days are numbered, that the period of lively speculation upon this subject has passed and all parties are waiting in perfect composure for the promised collapse, writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the N.C.D.N.

In this situation, the complete indifference of all but a handful of officials and bankers is the most striking feature.

A few months ago, when there were still diplomats and journalists who took the Peking Government seriously, a threat of its complete elimination would have excited tremendous comment and would have moved many influential foreigners to heroic efforts to save the administration. Now even those who were most blindly obsessed by the name of Peking seem to realize that they are not facing the problem of a collapse of Government in China, but that Government has never really existed and that the promised spectacle of Peking's passing is only the passing of a group of persons who called themselves "government" but who have never actually functioned as such in the Occidental sense of the term. Having adopted this attitude, there is nothing in the present situation to disturb anyone, and the only sentiment which Peking's lingering demise seems to be exciting in the Legation Quarter is a feeling of impatience that they do not hurry up and have it over.

NOBODY CARES FOR SCARES.

The high authorities along Legation Street therefore adopt a bored attitude now when anyone attempts to speculate upon the possible accomplishment of the Government's failure to function.

Mutines. The stories of impending mutinies do not emanate from street gossip nor from missionary reports. If they did, they might be ominous. They are manufactured in the highest official circles—in the cabinet offices and the President's palace and are systematically disseminated for foreign consumption. This is too old a game to work.

A financial panic? Let it come. You don't find the merchants of the commercial banker distressed by the prospect. The banks that will break are the semi-political banks, the repositories of the official squeeze of the whole Northern mandarin. That is why the Minister of Finance is so alarmed by the prospect that he dares not quit, but it need not disturb anyone else.

PEKING NOT WORTH SAVING.

In the midst of so much apathy it is possible to strike a small spark by mentioning the Chinese delegation now en route to Washington. It has set off without a head, without a programme and without funds. What would be its position if it arrived in America and found itself without a Government behind it and without authority?

It is safe to say that there are very few, if any, Occidentals in Peking who would not like to see China's representatives make the best possible impression in Washington and come back with all conceivable diplomatic spoils, and to this end there are many influential persons who would exert themselves for Peking if they were convinced that this Government's survival were essential to the maintenance of the Chinese delegation's dignity and prestige. As it happens, the few influential

persons who have held this opinion have now abandoned it and see in Peking's probable demise a means of strengthening China's diplomatic position abroad.

This attitude perhaps requires explanation and such explanation, the writer will now confess is the major purpose of this article, to which the preceding paragraphs have been only prefatory.

CHINA'S HOPES OF WASHINGTON.

China expects in Washington to elicit the sympathy, diplomatic support and, to some degree, the protection of the great Powers, particularly Great Britain and America. To do this the Chinese delegation will have to draw for the statesmen assembled in Washington a picture of China's woes and needs.

A delegation representative of the Chinese nation as a whole could be trusted to depict China in a light which would be almost certain to appeal to Anglo-Saxon sympathies and to elicit sympathy and protection in no small measure. We all feel sure of this because we see how strongly pro-Chinese all of us are who live in China and know China familiarly at her worst.

A delegation which represented Peking as a political unit, however, would not and could not tell the truth about China. "It would, on the other hand, present a distorted picture of China, upon which the assembled delegates would be perfectly well informed from other sources; it would pretend to represent a working and workable and perfectly solvent administration and would obscure, out of a mistaken sense of loyalty to Peking and a due regard for "face," China's real condition and real needs. To effect this more completely the delegation would announce its arrival in Washington by opening an attack upon Japan with every available arm, a movement which Japan could very readily counter by telling the truth about China and pointing out how little of China the delegation represented when it claimed Peking as its final authority.

ESSENTIALLY A PEACE CONFERENCE.

The coming Washington conference is essentially a peace conference. All witnesses from abroad agree in their testimony that the American and British sponsors for the conference were inspired to suggest it by a desire to reduce taxation, hoping to effect this through the establishment of permanent peace in the Orient. We may or may not believe that the conference is going to have any such result, but it is certain that at the outset China is not going to be encouraged to make a vituperative attack upon Japan which would jeopardize America and Great Britain's chances of getting Japan's signature to effect guarantees.

The Occidental Powers would therefore feel almost grateful to Japan if she could disconcert and silence a Peking delegation by telling the truth about China's financial and administrative condition. A Chinese delegation released from all obligation to support Peking's pretensions and "bluff" would be forced to present at Washington a true account of China's conditions and problems as we know them and would not expose itself to the humiliation of seeing the Japanese delegates draw a picture of China which the files of the American State Department and the British Foreign Office would only too strongly corroborate.

GOOD MEN GOING.

Among the seemingly numberless Chinese delegates and advisers who have gone to America there are a good score of competent and sincere Chinese,

who, if released from the obligation of misrepresenting China for Peking's benefit, would be very valuable witnesses in Washington to China's real state and her fundamental needs.

Without Peking behind them, forcing them to support the utterly misleading line of propaganda which Wellington Koo, Putnam Weale and Dr. J.C. Ferguson are prepared to spread in America, they could tell how confused China's finances and her administrative affairs are, how much Japan has contributed to this confusion and how sorely in need China is of international protection against malicious interference for a period of a generation, or more while she is working out, or fighting out, with or without foreign assistance, her internal problems.

They would be free to agree with China's best friends that intervention may be unavoidable, but they could show at the same time how widely different are helpful intervention and malicious interference. This they can never do as agents of the Peking Government. Consideration for the Government's "face" would prohibit any such frankness.

FREEDOM TO SPEAK TRUTH.

If Peking survives the Washington conference and the Chinese delegation remains a Peking foreign propaganda unit, it may easily contrive to alienate all foreign sympathy by proving itself, in the face of evidence which not only Japan but our own government bureau can produce, to be misrepresenting China to the world.

On the other hand, if Peking collapses and the Chinese constituting the delegation are free agents—free to describe China's troubles as those of us resident in the country know them—they will have an excellent opportunity to prompt the Powers to provide material guarantees of China's lasting integrity and protection.

This represents fairly well the new foreign attitude towards Peking as the sponsor for the delegation to Washington.

FIGURES IN THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION.

Eclipse of Vice-President Coolidge.

Six months have seen an ebb and flow in the public estimation of the different personalities that make up the Harding Administration. Some reputations, notably those of Messrs. Mellon, Daugherty, and Hays, have waxed since March 4. Some have waned. Two members of Mr. Harding's official family have dropped almost entirely out of the picture—Vice-President Coolidge and George B. Christian, jr., secretary to the President.

You hear infinitely less of Coolidge as Vice-President than you did of Coolidge as Governor. That would be taken as a matter of course in the old days, when the Vice-Presidency was supposed to be a shelf. But in these latter days it is rather a matter of surprise, for under the new administration the Vice-President has been given a seat in the Cabinet, and the country had been given to understand that he would play an important part in the affairs of the Administration. Once in a while Coolidge makes a speech, or writes something in a woman's magazine which makes some editor mad. On due occasion he gets his photograph taken on the steps of the White House with the correspondent of a Boston paper. For the rest he seems to have dropped out of the picture altogether, to have been snuffed out like a candle—or like a Vice-President.

THE LATEST SCHEME IN CHINESE FINANCE.

A Sinking Fund.

Under the presidency of Mr. Pan Fu, the authorities of the Ministry of Finance held a special conference, according to a recent Peking communication, for the discussion of the suggestions of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, relating to the adjustment of the foreign debts of the Chinese Republic through the establishment of a sinking fund with the co-operation of the Chinese Bankers' Association. Particulars of Sir Francis Aglen's Memorandum are not available for publication at the present, but it is believed that in accordance with the suggestion of the Inspector-General, the Government can expect an income of not less than one hundred million dollars after the abolition of the *li-hsi* taxes in lieu of an increase of duties for the various maritime customs, the reorganization of the Government wine and tobacco taxes throughout the country and the creation of certain leviable new taxes.

FUND AS SECURITY.

The proposal of the authorities is to use these incomes as a sinking fund to be used as security for the raising of a big loan. Another scheme is to sell bonds in both the foreign and Chinese money markets for the adjustment of China's foreign debts. The proposals of the Chinese Bankers' Association as well as Sir Francis Aglen are under the serious consideration of the Central Government in the hope of placing concrete plans for the reorganization of the Chinese national finances before the Powers at the coming Washington Conference. It is to be noted that the Government authorities are working in perfect harmony with the Chinese Bankers' Association. As a consequence, Sir Francis Aglen may not attend the Pacific and Far Eastern Conference.

SIR FRANCIS AGLIN'S PROPOSALS.

Commenting on Sir Francis Aglen's method for the relief of China's finance, the *Tokyo Asahi*, in an editorial, writes in the main as follows:—

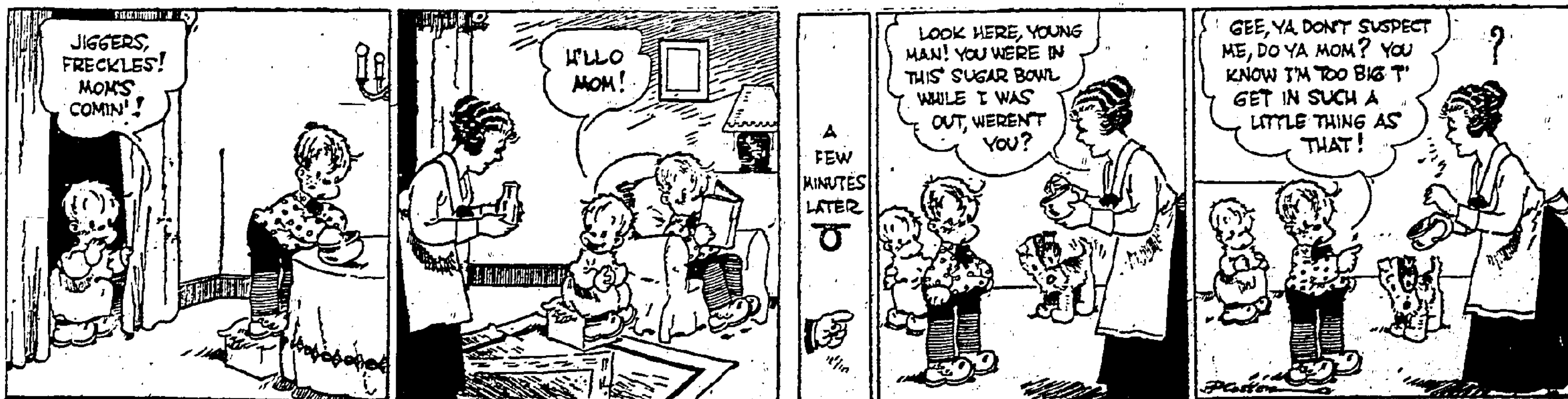
His scheme is, in other words, a proposal for a loan in a different form. The proposed additional imposition upon customs tariffs is nothing but to think out the source of a security for the loan in question. Such a measure not only greatly affects the interests of the Powers but on the other hand must be considered to be a proposal of great significance, as it is the first step towards the international control over China. We do by no means oppose the scheme but at this time when the Washington Conference, which is to discuss the Chinese problem internationally, is about to be held, it cannot be too late, we are of opinion, to decide Sir Aglen's plan in accordance with the trend of the said Conference.

What is conspicuously true of Coolidge is equally true—although the fact is less conspicuous—of Secretary Christian. He has to fall down a hatchway on the Mayflower and break a rib to get into the news. Yet this is the man apropos of whose selection a New York paper appropriately said last March: "The President's secretary is his personal representative in a peculiar sense, and with obligations which have grown with the growth of the office to a point where it outranks in influence, if not in repute, membership in the Cabinet."

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

That's Obvious, of Course!

BY BLOSSER



GLIMPSES OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck
Photogravures illustrating
Chinese life and surroundings.
A suitable present to send Home
for Christmas.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong Dispensary.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1921.

WANTED: PUBLICITY.

We have reached the week appointed for the opening of the Washington Conference, and still no definite announcement has appeared as to whether the Press is to be admitted. President Harding has signified his general approval in regard to the presence of the Fourth Estate, and that is as far as matters have gone. It may be said that since the question is, apparently, to be left to the delegates, it cannot be settled until they have assembled. There is no reason why the question could not have been decided in advance. More than that, there is no sound reason for any question at all. Here is a gathering that affects the welfare of the world at large. The need of publicity in the case of an international Parliament is not less but greater than in relation to a national legislature. It may be that purely diplomatic consultations, even when conducted by representatives of the "new" school, a measure of temporary privacy is necessary. The position is different where all the leading nations are gathered together for the declared purpose of a frank exchange of views.

In saying this we are not thinking merely of the privileges of the Press, but of the interests of that vast public which looks to it for news and guidance. Press representatives will be at Washington by the battalion. If they are not admitted, we shall be dependent upon such scraps of information as can be picked up by haunting the purlieus of the conference-chamber, plus, it may be supposed, the illuminating type of communiqué issued after a session of the Allied Supreme Council, of which the following might serve as a specimen: "The Supreme Council met this morning. Those present were Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand, M. Berthelot, Viscount Chinda and Count Sforza. The subject of German reparations was discussed. The Council will meet again to-morrow." Under such conditions as these, the official communiqué resolves itself into a empty formality, while the reports of the newspaper correspondents, based upon either one-sided or colourless interviews or upon conjecture and "intelligent anticipation" (sometimes not over-intelligent), have at best but limited scope, and may be seriously misleading. Publicity of that kind is liable to be of less value than the Debates of the Senate of Lithuania as old Dr. Johnson called his Parliamentary reports in the days before the Press was allowed openly to chronicle the doings of the Legislature.

A precedent for the admission of the Press is afforded by the League of Nations, and of the ill-effects of the contrary procedure, as in the case of the Supreme Council, the world has had some examples. While *Le Matin*, or *Le Petit Parisien* is informing its readers that the French Premier has insisted upon a certain formula, the *Times* or the *Chronicle* declares "upon the best authority" that Mr. Lloyd George proved adamant, while the *Gazzetta d'Italia* appears with another variant. Misunderstandings are the natural result. Far better to allow the Press to obtain knowledge at first hand, especially seeing that the various politicians have been vying with each other in assertion of their intent to "lay all the cards on the table." There are rumours—ill-founded, we would fain believe—that the really important happenings will take place behind the scenes. All the more need of publicity to circumscribe the range of secret understandings.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Vanishing Mark.

Just what is going to happen to the financial situation of Germany seems to be all too plainly indicated by the sensational fall in the value of the mark. When a week ago it was learned that marks had depreciated to the extent of being on exchange at over 600 to the pound sterling there was talk of a collapse of the whole German financial structure, but now that they have fallen to the ridiculous figure of over 1,200 to the pound sterling one might well ask what the future holds in store. The pre-war value of the mark was approximately one-shilling, to-day it is less than one-fifth of a penny. It is obvious that such a condition cannot long remain if Germany is to keep its head above water. The reasons for such a violent depreciation are not difficult to find. An inordinate increase in the issue of German paper currency, coupled with a decrease of something like 100,000,000 marks in the Reichbank gold holdings, constitute the chief influences. Reuter told us yesterday that within one week the paper currency had been swollen to the extent of over three billions of marks, while the gold holdings had also enormously decreased. One realizes that Germany is hard put to it to meet the reparation payments in gold and it is also a fact that many of her grain and meat purchases have also had to be paid for in gold; but one cannot help questioning whether the German Government is altogether bound to flood its own currency with such vast quantities of paper. It has been suggested in more than one quarter that the action of Germany in depreciating its currency is part of a deliberate policy in an attempt to plead incapacity regarding the payments due under the Versailles Treaty, but such an action would be two-edged as the well-being and prosperity of the country will be bound to suffer to a terrible extent unless the currency assumes a more normal value in the markets of the world. The price of life's necessities is still rising in Germany and there must be a considerable amount of distress. It will avail Germany very little to be inundated with order for manufactures on account of the low cost in other currencies if her people are incapacitated from carrying them out. The Allies are doubtless watching the situation very closely. Meanwhile, those who might be tempted to gamble in marks had better remember the experience of those who plumped for rubles.

The Landru Case.

We were almost surprised yesterday when we read in a Reuter's telegram the name "Landru." Our French friends certainly love to keep a good case a long time. It is surely over two years now since the man was first arrested on a charge of murder and his trial is only now being opened. Regarding the sordid details of the man's outrageous career we have not the slightest intention to be concerned and we could not help thinking of Mr. Maconachie's homily on the wrong kind of news the modern press and public like when it came to the telling of one particular fact—or rather, allegation. We hesitate very much to criticize the administration of justice in France because it is generally as high and as impartial as anywhere, but we cannot see the usefulness in waiting until the whole gamut of the man's misdeeds have been raked up before proceeding to execute justice on the known facts in connection with the murder of his latest wife. The world gains nothing by such a proceeding. It would be sufficient for the world to know that an inhuman scoundrel has been caught and has been made to pay the price. The remainder of the details associated with his many crimes might be spared infliction. Yes, Mr. Maconachie, there is a lot of "news" which isn't news at all but merely unsavoury detail, though the people whose business it is to run newspapers have found out that if that kind of thing is given their news-sheet is more in the vogue. That is perhaps sad but it is true. Whether any blame is to rest on earlier newspapermen for cultivating a taste for that kind of thing is very much open to question, seeing that the majority of people love a scandal whether private or public and remembering, also, that people usually get what they want. Perhaps the time will come when our daily newspapers will be purged of a lot of its more sordid.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO LOVES HOME BEST, AND LOVES IT MOST UNSELFISHLY, LOVES HIS COUNTRY BEST.—J.G. Holland.

There was one non-fatal case of diphtheria reported, yesterday.

The manager of a Chinese bank in Winglok Street reports that his accountant has absconded with a sum of \$10,000.

This week's programme at the Hongkong Theatre is an attractive one. Dorothy Dalton will be seen in a magnificent drama entitled "Back of the Man" in five parts, concluding with various comedies. At 7.15 p.m. the "Screaming Shadow" will be continued.

For the benefit of the members of the Helena May Institute and their friends, we are asked to announce that there will be a meeting of the Reading Circle at the Institute, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow morning, Thursday, November 10th, when Mr. John Drinkwater's play "Abraham Lincoln" will be read.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8.45 a.m. to-day.

Cyclone or typhoon N. of Yap moving WNW or NW.

1 p.m. November 9, 1921.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayas Islands moving West.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Armistice Day.

Sir,—Part of the celebrations at Home will include the placing of wreaths on the Cenotaph and other War memorials scattered throughout the Country. I write to suggest that something similar be done in Hongkong, and that in memory of those who left this Colony to give themselves in the Great Conflict, as part of the Service in the Cathedral—meant to be representative of the whole Colony—time be found for a wreath to be placed by His Excellency the Governor at the foot of the memorial in the Cathedral Compound.

Perhaps someone deeply interested—members of our Services, the British Legion, &c. would act on this.

Yours, etc.
LEST WE FORGET.
Hongkong, Nov. 9th, 1921.

DANCING AT KOWLOON.

And a Fine Picture.

At the Kowloon Theatre to-night is being shown "The Money Changers"—an all-star photodrama produced by Benjamin B. Hampton and based upon Upton Sinclair's novel of the same name.

"The Money Changers" is as remarkable for the assemblage of famous players who compose the cast as for its smashing action and intense, human drama. Robert McKim, famous screen villain, plays the man of high finance and head of the gang of drug traffickers, Roy Stewart, virile and forceful, who conducts a daring raid on the drug ring. Claire Adams, the charming Canadian star, plays the role of the heroine, and beautiful Audrey Chapman is seen as the adventuress. Edward Peil enacts an unforgettable character—Ling Choo Fang, the Hatchedman.

In addition to this picture a Snub Comedy is being shown and dancing will take place both before and after the star picture. The Kowloon Theatre possesses one of the finest dance floors in the Colony and its first-rate orchestra is already too well-known to need any further commendation. On and after to-morrow the matinees will be discontinued excepting on Saturdays and Sundays.

did kind of news, but that will not be until the general public taste directs the change. That is a matter for our educationists and sociologists, though it is a matter also for every man and woman to ponder on.

THE LATE MR. HARA.

News from Local Consulate.

Concerning the assassination of Premier Hara, a message received at the local Japanese Consulate General gives further information to the effect that the youth, whose fatal dagger stab ended the life of the statesman, is a pointsman employed at the Otaka Station of the Japanese Imperial Railways. The Premier was attacked as he was turning the crush barrier to board the train at Tokyo Station and was fatally wounded in the breast. The assailant was immediately arrested by the railway officials with the assistance of the gendarmes, and taken to the Police Station.

The opinion is held in local Japanese circles that the assailant, whose age is given as 19, is only a tool in the employ of another party. As to whether the assassination was prompted by political or other considerations there appears to be considerable difference of opinion.

The funeral of the late Premier is to take place, according to local advice, on Friday, the 11th instant, at Morioka, the native place of the deceased Minister. It will be attended by the principal members of the Seiyu party, of which the deceased was the leader.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the discussion as to who shall succeed the late Mr. Hara as leader of the Seiyu. It is held locally that Marquis Saionji, who was at one time the leader of the organisation, may consent to be nominated.

It will be of interest to residents to learn that the adopted son of the late Premier passed through Hongkong only a few days ago prior to the receipt of the cable announcing the Premier's death. Mitsugu Hara, who is 20 years of age, visited the Colony in company with the son of Count Soyeshima, and during their stay they were entertained by Mr. Montague Ede, Chief Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, who is a close friend of the Count and the family of the late Premier. They were on their way to England to take up a course of political economy at Cambridge, but in view of the Premier's untimely end it is probable that the journey will be broken at Penang.

INTERESTING WEDDING.

Way-Denison.

An interesting wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Herbert Castle Bartow-way, son of Mr. and Mrs. Way of Tientsin, was married to Miss Marjorie Nina Denison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison of Hongkong. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. J. Holliman. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a dress of softly draped ivory satin-brocade with a deep pink fringe edging, the train being of carriage-matross lace over soft satin. She wore a veil of tulle caught in with orange blossom, which was becomingly arranged over her Tattian hair. She wore a string of pearls the gift of her father, and carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums maiden haired tied with a large tulle bow, the gift of Madame Flint. The two bridesmaids, Miss Muriel Denison and Miss Courtney Way, were gowned in pale mauve brocade, made in Watteau style and draped in paniers. They wore hats of black velvet and carried black violets trimmed with sprays of pink roses, violets and maiden hair. Each wore a pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Yvonne Shenton, niece of the bride, made a charming flower girl in a simple white georgette frock belted with silver flowers, and wearing a Dutch bonnet of lace and silver. The best man was Mr. John Bentley.

After the wedding a reception was held in the Hongkong Hotel. The bride and bridegroom were toasted by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn. The groom appropriately replied and called for a toast for the bridesmaids, and the best man responded. There was then dancing in which most of the younger guests took part.

As a travelling costume, the bride wore pale green embroidered georgette, with a grey tulle hat wreathed with ostrich feathers. The honeymoon is being spent at Tai-po, after which Mr. and Mrs. Way will take up residence at Manila.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

The Home Christmas mail closes within a week. Although Yuletide is over six weeks distant, the announcement that the mail closes on the 15th brings Xmas thoughts to our minds, and if all those little nephews and nieces and others at Home who look forward to a little reminder are not to be forgotten, there is not much time to lose. We have only a week now in which to choose our greetings cards and presents for the old folk at Home. The silk and the ivory and other good things from the Orient which make the hearts of those in "Blighty" rejoice and which we out here can pick up for a mere song, you know, must be purchased and sent away this week if they are to reach their destination in time. The parcel mail closes on the 14th and is due to reach "Smoke" on December 22nd, so there are only a few days left.

The other day I took a stroll down Hongkong's "Petticoat Lane," or Paddy's Market. With its dingy little shops, with their ramshackle display of wares, distributed without any method whatsoever, dumbbells, old scent bottles, rare China, brasses old and new, cloisonne good, bad and indifferent, all heaped up anyhow and waiting for purchasers to sort them out and take them away, that district, I always think, has a real charm of its own. Our party were not the only Europeans on the bargain hunt, I noticed; there were several others rummaging around amongst all the rubbish on the look-out for some little nick-nack that might be hidden away beneath the dust and dirt. And the place has an attraction for the fair sex as well as for mere men, for a number of ladies were scrounging around with the rest. Half hidden beneath a whole host of paraphernalia of no earthly use whatsoever, the eagle eye of the curio hunter espies a little vase which promises to be a fair reward for the trouble taken in ferreting it out. The shopman brings it forth, wipes off some of the dust of countless ages with a

grubby-looking duster and casually hands it over. "How much?" asks the would-be purchaser after examination. "That pleases one thousand years old," replies he of the shop, "velly cheap price; you give ten dollar." Much haggling and the alleged gem changes hands at a couple of dollars. The curio fiend takes home his priceless purchase, his conscience asking if that poor old curio-seller allowed himself to be robbed because maybe he needed the money to buy his children food. And when the bargain hunter's back is turned that poor old man just smiles.

A few more systems want phut at the Gymkhana on Saturday. Three young fellows I know, who had one that absolutely could not fail, went down in a motor-car, and came back in a car, too—a tram-car, and third class! A pal of mine who is a bit of a system fiend in his way, makes countless calculations on the back of his race programme that have got the rule of three, simple equations, and *poas usumorum* all tied up in heaps, made a few little calculations after the gymkhana was over and told me what he would have made if he had followed this method instead of the other one, and such like and so forth. He had six schemes, the first to back Bell-Irving for a win in every race he rode, which would have brought him in something in the neighbourhood of \$24; the second to back the same rider for a place, which would have put him some thirty-five "bucks" to the good; the third to commence with an initial stake of five "dibs" and double on Bell-Irving every time he lost, which would have pulled him in round about \$37. The other three schemes were to do the same thing with regard to Doyle. If he had backed him for a place he would have pulled off about \$33; if he had doubled on him he would have made \$4.80. He tried the sixth system, backing Doyle for a win in every race he rode. Hence the tram-car.

MORE UNCIVIL SERVANTS.

The Minister of Communications has sent out instructions ordering all civil servants, especially those in railway service, to be civil and courteous in their dealings with the general public.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

It was just the other day in the midst of our talk that mention was made of the Prodigal Son. I just forgot now in what connection but I mind at the time how it brought back old scenes to me. No! that I was ever much in the prodigal son line myself but when I tell ye right away that I was the eldest of a cleckling and that my parents hadn't overmuch to come and go on in my young days, you'll maybe begin to see what I'm driving at. From an early age then, (let me be quite frank about it) I never had any time for prodigal sons either in story or actuality, and my entire sympathies were eye w' the elder brother in the field when he drew nigh unto the house and heard the jazz record on and saw the fox-trotting which were part and parcel of the old man's welcome to the brother who had been mixing it w' the harlots and having a good time generally. Our minister used always to stress the point about the young scamp making up his mind to arise and go unto his father but I could never see much in that to make a song and dance about. Most folks know when to come in out of the rain anyway. I'd have thought a lot more of the lad if he'd set his teeth and got on w' it, once having learnt his lesson, and tried to make good even in a far country. Our colonies are a permanent memorial of what can be done by our prodigal sons.

But no, after he gets his first bellyful of the hunks that the swine did eat, he turns his nose homeward like a dog out on the loose for a week, gets his tale to the old man off pat and performs the reunion scene up stage in the manner born.

No, it might be good Christianity but it's a bad example to would have our prodigals come back would set its face against divorce and the return of the disillusioned wife. In that case it's hang as you grow; you've made your bed and you must lie on it; no musick and dancing for you. But let that be as it may.

Without having our younger brothers and sisters just exactly

going on the ran dan we've aye got prodigals in our midst. As a boy—an elder brother—I had a "midding hard time myself. For one there never was much going except a liberal supply of strap. By the time I got working and the financial market somewhat easier, the piano and the dancing lessons came along as a matter of course—but no' for me. I had got past all that.

I often think in the case of the elder sister things were even harder in the days I speak of. There was the job to darn, wash dishes, cook and take care of the babies. Not that it hurt them, mind ye. It's a nice thing for a girl to know these things but she can get too much of a good thing as is often the case w' the eldest. The younger kids in ratio to their years always seemed to get more expensive and helpless and even when it came to the joys of life they seemed to fit in better somehow. When parties came along they naturally drifted parlourward leaving the kitchen and the cleaning up to the first born. When it came to affairs of the heart the fine feathers were the more easily noticed and proposals on the parlour sofa were more romantic anyway than those on the edge of the kitchen coal bunker. And so against nature the young fry got trying their wings first, w' the inevitable result that every now and then a wedding cake had to be ordered and old boots and shoes collected to speed the happy pair. Then in the course of time the old folks got frail and more leaneable, w' the result that the elder sister instead of becoming a parent herself became a sort of unpaid housekeeper and torn eternally between two desires.

Ay, the first born maybe get a lot of fussing and looksee in infancy but, if it lives through it, the gilt soon wears off as the prodigals come along.

I think the elder brothers in Hongkong should form an association. A year's re-union at the Hongkong Hotel would be just as fruitful of reminiscence as those of the British Legion and such like gatherings.

The Alluring New VEILS



THIS VEIL DRAPE DOWNWARD
OVER THE ARMS

Gracefully draped veils accord well with feminine modes of the season—oval and triangular veils to drape in new ways—coloured Chenille dots in high favour.



FLOWERS AT THE
CENTER OF THIS
STUNNING VEIL



A LONG VEIL
WITH POINTED ENDS THAT
DRAPE OVER THE SHOULDERS



A TRIANGULAR VEIL THAT
TRAILS DOWN TO THE WAISTLINE

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

You cannot glance at the pictures on to-day's page without admitting the charm of draped veils. And these veils are distinctly the fashion at the beginning of autumn, when ordinarily big draped veils yield favour to small, trimly adjusted face veilings. The extremely feminine modes of the moment are keeping draped veils in fashion at a season when women usually concentrate on looking as tailored and trim as they can.

That it is the season when fur neckpieces begin to make the line of throat and shoulder bulky has no bearing on the matter at all for hats conspire with veils and have wider brims to set the draped folds of the veil out beyond the line of the fur neck-piece. A draped veil on a very small turban with the folds of the veil flaring outward over fur neckpiece and shoulder is ugly. The folds of a veil should always drop straight down to give an effect of grace. But since they turbans have been abandoned in favour of beamed hats, or turbans with rolling and flaring brims, large veils are perfectly possible even with fur coat collars.

MANY METHODS OF DRAPING

NEW VEILS.

The illustrations show some of the new ways of arranging these big veils; and incidentally the more pronounced size of the new fall hats. And as hats have increased in size, so have veils. A yard-and-a-half long veil is a skimpy affair these days and to possess any style at all a draped veil must give an effect of lavishly used material—flimsy stuff looped and swathed and draped, and escaping in long ends that fall to the waistline.

And veils now disport themselves generously at the front of the silhouette. They trail over the shoulders and fall down the front of the costume. A veil tied around the hat and with its ends simply sagging down at the back would have no style at all and would give its wearer a dejected, bedraggled look. One picture shows a veil knotted at either side of the hatbrim so that the veil ends fall forward over the shoulders rather than down the back. This is one of the smartest veil modes of the new season. Over a rollbrim sailor, the long bordered veil is thrown in such a way that one edge descends to the chin in front and the other edge just covers the hatbrim at the back. At each side the veil is gathered up and caught to the hatbrim and the handsomely decorated ends flow off well, spread over the shoulder or floating like streamers. This veil is interesting also because of its colour scheme. The mesh is a soft, deep shade with ramié border, a scroll of slightly darker tone, and the floral clusters are in a rich purple lightened by shades of mauve.

COLOUR IN FALL VEILINGS.

Vivid colours have found their way into the realm of veils as well as everywhere else in costume. Some of the face veils are chenille dots of brightest hues—like coral, scarlet, orange,

and so on—but usually the mesh itself is in neutral tone. Large veils have embroidered border designs in colour on a taupe, gray or black mesh, and flower and fruit motifs in rich colours are seen on many of the new veils from Paris.



THIS EMBROIDERED SILVER MESH
VEIL IS WORN OVER A DARK
VELVET TURBAN

What would you say to a gray mesh veil with clusters of bright-hued mandarin oranges? Or to a black veil garnished with green and purple grapes? These effects are considered stunning in Paris just now and the flower and fruit motifs—rather, a pretty number of fringes!

Another new pattern shows stripes and straight lines on the veil ends, with a scroll or floral embroidery over the face. One of these veils is pictured. This veil has a very sheer black mesh and the embroidery is in rust colour. The ends of the veil are scalloped, another distinctly new notion. The veil is thrown completely over the hat with a delicate edge of scalloping coming at the line of the nose, and at the back the ends are fastened low on the hat brim and then brought forward over the shoulders.

Still another new arrangement is shown in an interesting veil that falls forward, entirely covering the front of the bodice, long points hanging below the waistline. One end of this veil is square—the end that is thrown forward over the hat. The other end is fish-tailed; that is it is divided into two long points which are brought forward around the neck and draped over the front of the figure. The veil has a square mesh in pale gray and a sprawling all-over ramié pattern in coral colour. It is worn with a frock of pale gray canon-crepe and a smart turban of darker gray velvet. The coral decoration on the veil is repeated in the note of coral drop-earrings. These fish-tail veils come also

in black with black embroidery, in black with white embroidery and in taupe with self-toned embroidery. They are the very newest thing and are exceedingly smart; but the costume that goes with them has to be selected with discrimination, else the effect is too gaudy for good style.

VEIL ENDS DIFFER IN SHAPE.

The veil with one square end and one fish-tail end has been described. And here is another odd veil—you can easily find it among the pictures—with one end tapering to a point and the other shaped like a three-pointed leaf. Spread out, this veil is really a big triangle, the leaf forming the base and the pointed end the apex. The manner of arranging the veil over a hat is shown in the illustration; the apex of the triangle drops over the hatbrim at one side and the wider end is drawn forward from behind the hat and draped over shoulder and bodice. This is a gray mesh veil with pattern in deep blue and it is draped over a new felt rollbrim sailor in gray.

That there is art in draping a veil no one who studies to-day's pictures will gainsay. But so beautiful are the new veils—and so big—that they drape gracefully almost by themselves. The veils of this autumn certainly possess an element of charm and perhaps that is why there seem to be so many pretty women just now and so very few that have not some claim to prettiness.

SILVER VEILS ARE STRIKING.

One of the new silver veils is pictured—silvery veillings you

know are the very last word in Paris now. Some of them are large, and others are small oval shaped veils of silver mesh with silver dots that are thrown over small fall hats. A large veil of silver thread mesh with silver-gray ramié embroidery is pictured. These veils look best with black hats and usually accompany such hats. There are no gold mesh veils; silver, steel and platinum are the season's favourites for costume decoration.



The waistcoat is as popular as ever and usually comes accompanied by cuffs and collar of filmy stuff.

NEW AUTUMN NECK WEAR.

Usually with the beginning of the cold weather season neckwear counters fall off in interest; but this year neckwear departments are brim full of fascinating bits of finery to wear all through the winter. There are fewer collars, perhaps, than one expects to find at the commencement of a summer season when so many tub things have to be daintified; but there are hosts of other alluring things: Cuffs to turn back over the long, close sleeves of sweaters; pagel, "fronts" and vestees—frilly neck fixings for house dresses, and a bewildering assortment of waistcoats. Many of the autumn jackets simply beg for something stunning and dainty in the shape of a waistcoat, or for a fluffy jabot to show between the coat fronts. Such accessories must be exquisitely dainty and new; very seldom do they look smart enough after a laundering, or even after a dry cleaning; so one must be well supplied in order to have that spic-span, well dressed appearance every woman craves.

The most interesting development of neckwear, this autumn, is Irish crochet. It is undoubtedly the feature of the season in neckwear. Its rich whiteness is beginning to thrust the creamy-toned accessories of the summer into the back-ground. There is nothing

Irish crochet are rarely distinguished.

The incoming favour for surplice bodices on fall frocks brings long shawl collars back again. For a coffee brown velvet frock with crossed surplice waist and close, wrist-length sleeves there is a set of Irish lace cuffs and collar, the lace on the collar dropped—at the back of the neck—from an inch or so of sheer handkerchief linen, hand-embroidered. There are oval and circular collars, also, to outline neck openings in these shapes; and square collars to flank the sides of a neck-opening that is finished at its lower edge by the top of a vestee or gilet. Many of the ready-made tailored dresses of velvet or dark serge have a panel front of the material in the bodice; but rarely is this rather severe panel front used. Instead, one repairs immediately to the neckwear department and picks out something dainty and soft in the way of a collar and waistcoat to dress up the square neck-opening. Two "fronts" with matching collars are pictured. One has a waistcoat of lace insertion and crimped lace frills and a square collar of net and insertion edged with the crimped frills.

There are cuffs to match—rather wide cuffs for a flaring or an elbow sleeve. The other set combines the square collar with a "front" of lace insertion from which droops a double frill. This set is of handkerchief linen and flared lace. When one says a "square" collar, a collar defining a square neck opening is meant; not a collar in itself square. These collars are in fact merely a straight strip, the material lying flat against the frock on the chest but rising a trifle behind the throat at the back.



A filet collar and "front" will dress up a simple dark frock amazingly.

of a straight strip of lace, mitred to give square corners, and the frills start several inches up, under the collar. The lace for the neck-frill is gathered to a cord at its inner edge, which gives a graceful, flat line where the frill meets the neck. There is a fancy for tying an inch-wide black velvet ribbon around the throat, with these lace collar-frills, the small bow of velvet coming at the back—a forerunner of the high stock collar.

Frocks have tall stock collars; blouse-frills are tied together at the neck with narrow black ribbon though the fronts may make a deep décolletage below the high, smart bow; and when a round-necked or V-necked bodice is worn the bit of tulle twisted round the throat is almost invariable.

So much for neck-finishes; it is waistcoats that form the chief interest of the autumn neckwear display. If you do not own a waistcoat, go and get one at once, or be hopelessly out of it. Stunning are draped, striped velvet waistcoats, the stripes running cross-wise; and the coat-fronts are faced with material to match. There are embroidered waistcoats too; made of heavy linen crash, of silk jersey and of a new embossed pique; and the embroidery is done in vivid, rich colours blended with lines of black, and in odd, Oriental designs or in severe straight lines zigzags and Greek border motifs. Sometimes the embroidery is in gray and black on white embossed pique, an effect especially stunning. For house frocks there are charming waistcoats of heavy silk net, made in slip-on style with bishop sleeves ending in close cuffs, and the blouse waistcoat gathered in at a low waistline by a broad sash that moulds the hips.

The old-style waistcoat, severe and mannish and buttoned in double or single breasted style is out of fashion for feminine wear; new waistcoats of dainty fabric and lacy trim slip over the head or fasten at the back with the least possible number of straps.



Soft, lacy jabots are so becoming that their vogue is assured. Sometimes they mate with neck-frills; sometimes with small collars.

loverlier than genuine Irish crochet; nothing more distinguished—when it is the fashion. And its vogue seems to be returning full force. There are graceful collars to outline the neck openings of velvet frocks and cuffs in various widths for long and short sleeves of indoor dresses. Some of the waistcoats of sheer linen and Irish lace, with narrow collars to match, are exquisitely beautiful. As filet travels best with net, so Irish crochet mates most successfully with very sheer handkerchief linen and the exclusive bits of neckwear combining this fine linen with heavy

Collars for the V shaped neck opening are shown in another picture. To some women this V opening is very much more becoming than the square opening which is usually a deal more trying than a V or oval opening. The straight-across, rounded neck opening should be worn only by very young women. Thin or fat, they look well in it, but never the older woman, however pretty her throat. Both the V shaped collars have jabots; in fact one is all frill, the soft frill going clear around the neck. Bordered net lace was used for both these bits of neckwear. The collar is made

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Empress of Japan	Nov. 10, at noon	Nov. 28
Empress of Russia	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Asia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Empress of Japan	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Russia	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Asia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
SHIRAKA M.	Nov. 13	Dec. 18
TENYO M.	Nov. 27	Dec. 31
KOREA M.	Dec. 7	Jan. 15

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung & Shanghai.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CEBU, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	Nov. 14
KANRYU MARU	Dec. 10

For full particulars regarding passage, freight, and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2474 & 2375.

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TO SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

† "WEST OROWA" 28th November.

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Dec. 12th Jan. 15th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING

Nov. 23rd

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Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

"Harold Dollar" 26th November.

"Melville Dollar" 23rd December.

FOR NEW YORK.

"M. S. Dollar" via Suez 2nd Jan.

"Robert Dollar" via Suez 1st Feb.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

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S.S. Wenatchee Nov. 19. Dec. 9.

Keystone State Dec. 9. Dec. 30.

Wenatchee For Manila Nov. 8.

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PASSENGERS & FREIGHT

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FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. WEST IVIS

Second half of November.

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"KANSAS" via Suez Canal 26th November.

"KATUNA" via Suez Canal 10th December.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Conferences.)

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Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
BOERDE	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	12th Nov.
TOSARI	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	18th Dec.
OUDEKERK	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	1st Jan.
RADJA	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to

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HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE HONGKONG TO

AND JAVA. SHANGHAI

November 14th, at 3 p.m.

December 10th.

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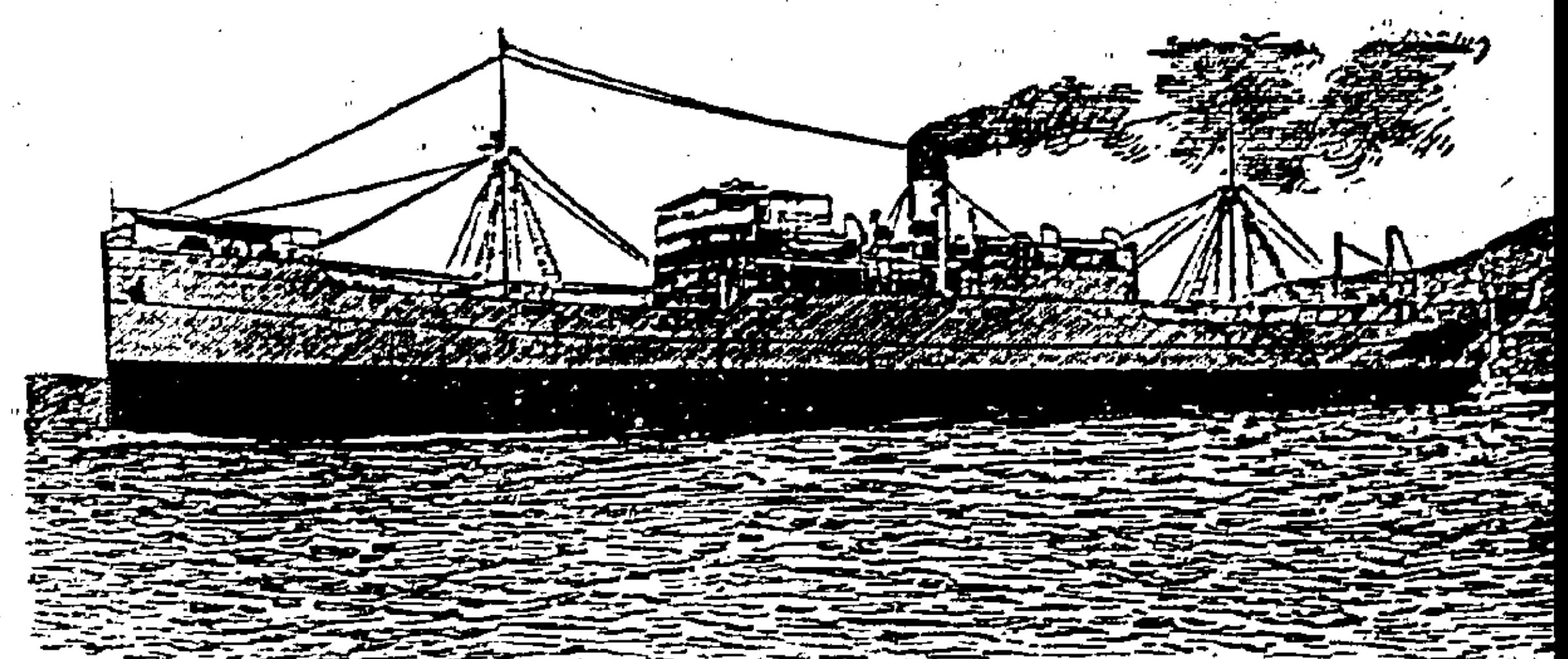
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
KARMA	9,000	12 Nov. 11 a.m.	Miles, London & Antwerp
NYANZA	2,000	26th Nov.	Miles, London & Antwerp
LAHORE	5,200	4th Dec.	Spore, Colombo & B'way

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	—	15 Nov. 11 a.m.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	14th Nov.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

LAHORE	5,200	9th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
SOMALI	6,700	9th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
ARRATTOON	4,500	9th Nov. noon	Shanghai, Y'ama & Kobe
TANDA	7,000	19th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passenger Messengers will be carried on all ships. A full list will be sent on request to the Company's office in Hong Kong or the nearest office.

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N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 10 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

ATSUTA MARU Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUKA MARU Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MAMBOUR via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUO MARU Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKI MARU Wednesday 7th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 30th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 16th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU Friday, 18th November.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SANKU MARU Sunday, 13th November.

M. HIOKA MARU Thursday, 24th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 8th Nov.

TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 17th November.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (Calling Nagasaki) Sunday, 20th Nov.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	9 Nov. H'phg, S'gon, B'via	
Tjibata	Java	8th Nov.	—	
Tjilatjap	Java	9th Nov.	14th Nov. Amoy/Shai	
Tjibata	Java	11th Nov.	14th Nov. Japan	
Tjilatjap	Java	11th Nov.	15th Nov. Japan	
Tjibata	Java	13th Nov.	—	
Tjilatjap	Java	18th Nov.	22 Nov. Java via Saigon	
Tjibata	Java	25th Nov.	28th Nov. Java	

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Tjilatjap	Java	second half of Nov.	Prisco direct	
Tjibata	Java	second half of Dec.	Prisco direct	

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FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about the 23rd November.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 10th November.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 10th December.

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TAIYUAN	2nd Nov.	8th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

FAR EAST, UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
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City of Glasgow	6th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Kazembe	19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	20th Feb.	London
City of Simla	Middle Mar.	London

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "OLENOYLE"	21st November.
"OLENAVY"	9th December.
"OLENLUCE"	17th December.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th Nov. L'DON R'DAM & H'BURG	
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, R'DAM & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Yusang	Thur. 10th Nov. at night
BANGKOK	Mingsang	Thur. 10th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Thur. 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHAI & T'ian via S'ow	Hangsang	Fri. 11th Nov. at night
KOBE	Kumsang	Fri. 11th Nov. at night
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Sat. 12th Nov. at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sat. 12th Nov. at noon
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 15th Nov. at noon
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues. 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

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CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Namsang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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General Managers.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kweiyang	10th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	10th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	12th Nov. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	13th Nov. at 10 a.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'IN	Kueichow	13th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shansi	14th Nov. at noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Suiyang	15th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	15th Nov. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th Nov. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Nov. 9, 1921.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

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Maiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Regular freight and passenger service between

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S.S. BORNEO MARU ... Sailing on or about 29th Nov.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU ... Sailing on or about 12th Nov.

For further particulars please apply to:—

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SHIPPING NEWS.

"SHIP OF ALL THE TALENTS." Bahopa, general, judges, senators, diplomats, in robust primes, actors, and musical directors were included in the 80 first-class passengers on the Olympia, which sailed from Southampton to New York Nov. 12.

N.Y. & R.D. PASSENGER

FARES.

The expected out in trans-Pacific passenger rates took material form last week when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha announced through the Manila agents, Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., a cut of about 10 per cent. in some of their cabin rates from Manila to Seattle. Considerable conjecture is started as to whether this cut will commence a downward slide on other passenger lines. The new rate will go into effect on November 11.

CONVERSION TO OIL.

The decision of the Cunard Steamship Company to have the Berengaria fitted to burn oil fuel is quite understandable, says the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The success which has attended the conversion of the Aquitania has been such as to justify the directorate in adopting the Mauritanian also for oil-burning. In the case of the Berengaria, however, there is another reason why the change should be made apart from the economy of oil over coal. So far as speed is concerned, this vessel has never been satisfactory during her service under the Cunard flag.

Of course, she has not had the best of chances. She is one of the world's biggest "coal-eaters," and what with the restricted supply of this form of fuel and its high price, the vessel has not been run under the most favourable conditions. Something, too, may be due to the fact that German engine-room practice, constructional as well as running, differs very materially from ours. Whatever the cause, however, in the matter of speed, the Berengaria has been somewhat of a disappointment. Certainly she has not done anything like the 22 knots of which she is officially stated to be capable. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the Cunard Steamship Company decide to send the ex-Imperator to Hamburg to have her oil-burning equipment fitted by her builders, the Vulcan-Werke Company. If she does not go there, the Tyne will doubtless be in the proud position of simultaneously converting the Mauretania—the fastest merchant steamer—and the Berengaria. The matter must soon be decided as the vessel will resume work after being reconditioned in June next.

THE "MAJESTIC"

With a gross tonnage of about 55,000, accommodation for 4,000 passengers in three classes, an electric installation equivalent to that of a small town, and the loftiest dining hall ever built in a ship, the White Star liner Majestic, now nearing completion, is the largest vessel in the world. It is anticipated that she will take her place in the mail and passenger service between Southampton, Cherbourg and New York next spring. The new vessel will have a length overall of 936 ft., a height from keel to boat deck of 62 ft., and a breadth of over 100 ft. When loaded to her marks the displacement will be 54,000 tons. It is intended that she shall have an ample reserve to steam an average of 23 knots at sea. Special attention has been given to the stability of the steamer, and every precaution taken to render her as immune from danger as is humanly possible. Equal care has been taken to safeguard the steamer from fire, the steel bulkheads being coated with a fireproof material and their necessary openings provided with special fireproof doors will resist a temperature of 2,900 deg. Fahrenheit. The main staircases can be isolated in face of this peril, and thus a means to escape to the upper deck is ensured. An important factor contributing to the safety of the Majestic is the installation of no fewer than three wireless stations. The largest will be capable of maintaining permanent connection with both continents during the whole of the voyage. Elaborate submarine signalling gear too has been installed to guarantee, as far as possible, the safe navigation of the vessel in fog. Discomfort experienced by the rolling of a vessel has been minimized by the provision of anti-rolling tanks in addition to the customary bilge keels. In connection with the fuel consumption of about 5,700 tons of oil on one voyage, the necessary water ballast services of interest. The ship will leave the harbour, as a rule, with about 53,000 tons of displacement.

